THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Paid Fire Department Bill Passed Finally.

THE VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Desperate Efforts of the New York Delegation to Defeat the Bill.

ONLY ONE REPUBLICAN BOLTED.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

EXCITEMENT IN THE GALLERIES

&c.,

Our Albany Correspondence

ALBANY, March 30, 1865.
The Paid Fire Department bill passed in Assembly to-day as adopted and projected in the Senate. The vote stood 80 in favor of the bill against 39 against it. This action was the principal feature of the day if not of the week. Every effort has been expended upon it by both estion of party discipline, and as to the scope of legislation here this seasion. A great deal of excitement pre-valled. The bill came up on its third reading. It was held back until the vote of the House was known to be all right for its passage, Ben. Field, of the Republican State Central Committee, marshalled the men and was covertly sustained by some of the most influential manaits defeat was conjectured upon the division of the republicans on other measures and the absence of a suf ent number to reduce the vote below the necessary number for the passage of an act. The result shows that

bolted-Bemis, of Steuben, who voted square against it. The bill being announced, a motion was made placing it at once upon its third reading, under the operation o the previous question, by a vote of seventy-one to fortyto motion being put by Mr. Perry.

Mr. calmon, of New York, endeavored to obtain leave

o address the House in explanation of misrepresentaons which had been made of his efforts to kill off the bill when in Committee of the Whole. Leave would have been unanimously conceded but for the inadvertant obection of certain of his democratic coll agues. He had prepared an elaborately written speech, in which, as forefacilities for presenting his individual experience in the fire districts, in regard to which the con-His vindication of the Fire Department, as a prominent man, would have been heard with interest, and the wblican members seek to cast the blame of refusing him a hearing upon his party associates. His opposition has been uniform and earnest. He had been excused from voting on the vote sending the bill to a third geading and this action was misunderstood in New

the year and mays were called Mr. Creamer rose

As the yeas and mays were called Mr. Creamer rose and denounced the democratic members voting for the bill.

Mr. Ward, of New York, rose frequently to filibuster, and when his name was called he asked to be excused; and, besides his allusions to the principles of the bill, he said there was every reason to apprehend that, when the bassage of the bill was announced, the whole Fire Department of New York city would, in a body, resign, and throw up their apparatus. The destruction of property which must ensue, he charged, would be a matter of indifference to the insurance companies, as the cost would be probably levied upon the city and county. Mr. Ward voted "No?" when his time for explanation was up.

Mr. Angel's name was called at the close, and, in asking to be excused, he explained the peculiarity of his position in being favorable to the bill; but having made the most urgent effort to offer an amendment, which he deemed essential, he had, in his efforts to obtain a hearing for this amendment, committed himself so streambully axainst its adoption, that for consistency he begged the House to relieve him from voting at all, his vote svidently not being needed to carry the measure. The newspapers had greatly misrepr-sented him, as he could prove if time permitted. The House apparently accepted his explanation and his party excused his vote.

The vote being now obviously in large excess of all necessary for the adoption of the bill, the feelings of the domocratic members became manifestly exasperated. The New York delegation attempted to fillb ster, and were in furn rapped down by the Speaker in the most emphatic manner. The remarks of Mr. Angel were received with applause in the galieries, which manifestations were promptly suppressed by the Speaker. It was obvious that no point had been left unguarded and that the bill must pass.

Before the vote was finally declared by the Clerk, Mr.

must pass.

Before the vote was finally declared by the Clerk, Mr.

Turner, of Queens, ros: to a question of privilege, asmerting that he had been offered five hundred dollars for his vote on this bill.

Mr. Ward moved for a committee of investigation, which was ruled out of order, and the vote was finally

Mr. Salmon gave notice that he would move a renewal of Mr. Ward's proposition for a committee of investiga-tion at the first opportunity in order.

The House was declared in recess immediately after he amouncement of the vote, the hour having arrived

therefor.

The lobbles and galleries were crowded with New Yorkers, principally officials of the corporation and parties connected with the Fire Department.

ALBANY, March 30-11:45 P. M.

The excitement in regard to the Paid Fire Department bill was renewed at the evening session, by the introduc-tion by Mr. Salmon, of New York, of resolutions for the investigation of the charge made to-day by Mr. Turner, ens. A very lively debate sprang up. Messrs, Weaver, Van Buren, Gleason and Hulse urged

\$he adoption of the resolutions, with various amendnts, making the scope of the investigation broader, or

the pas-age of the bill through the day. He spoke at length on the futility of pursuing this inquiry from mere purposes of ill feeling. He said that members of both parties had voted for and against the measure, and It was evident from regard only to the merits of the who had exercised their judgment and independen on a measure which had really no party bearing, which should not be entirely deferred to the
public good involved. He had acted independent
of party, and he honored those men who had
voted for this bill as nobly as they did with him to-day.
He called for the facts in the case upon which these
charges were based, and defled their production in any
specific form before the House.

Mr. Turner, of Queens, then rose, and substantially
withdrew the charge made to-day. He said he had been
spoken to by a member of the House as to his action
upon the bill in question. He said he had seen no reason
for vosing for the bill, and was told by the gentleman
fast there were five bundred reasons for doing so, while
he (hir, Turner) replied that he would not be persuaded
so to vote for a theusand reasons.

Mr. Bemis was in favor of the active and prompt consideration of any specific charges, but explained that the
allegations were insufficient. No basis could be presented,
in the words of the gentleman from Queens, for an investigation.

Mr. Salman withdrew his resolution on the ground on a measure which had really no party bear-

signation.

Mr. Salmon withdrew his resolution, on the ground that the member from Queens had now substantially retracted the charge which he had made to-day. He had advanced the resolution upon the open assertion of that gentleman, which he had evidently made upon a rash

gentleman, which he had evidently made upon a rish assumption.

Mr. Lyons, who had previously urged the passage of these resolutions, now, in view of the explanation of the member from Queens, thought that the inquiry had no foundation, and should be dropped.

The Speaker deciding that upon the withdrawal of the resolution by Mr. Saimon there was no question before the House, Mr. Veeder, of Kings, renewed the subject by making, as a substitute, resolutions of a general nature for extending the investigation.

Several members sustained the renewal of the resolution, while others deprecated it on the ground that the aliegaticus made upon the passage of the bill were mere parliamentary obstructions.

Mr. Van Buren exhibited the absurdity of the prevailing rumors by a reference to the aspects of the case presented in the contradictory statements of the member from Queens.

red in the continue of the greens.

Pitts presented an amendment, confining the Pitts presented as made upon the floor.

Mr. Pitts presented an amendment, confining the investigation to the statement as made upon the floor.

Mr. Stepard made a keen review of the whole debate, in its tendency to cause the organization of scavenger committees for condensing the scandals of the lobby and the streets to no purpose, and for no practical use except the wasts of time and reputation.

The amendment was adopted, the scope of which is restricted to the statement of Mr. Turner, and of course amounts to nothing. It is conceded that the charge was made as a sort of desperate stratagem to interpose the delay of an investigating committee for the obstruction and defeat of the bill. The measure being passed, the matement of Mr. Turner and the proposed examination by the committee are all bosh.

the committee are all bosh.

The real element by which this bill was unexpectedly lifted out of party was the ingenious turn which Mr. Ingraham, of New York, gave to the feeling in regard to the defeat of the Parallel Raitroad bill, the other members of the New York delegation having accomplished this defeat by their persistent opposition, and the fire bill being passed in retaliation.

The management of the bill on the floor was skillfully ponducted by Mr. Perry, Chairman of the Committee on

Cities, while its passage, by taking it out of party, was engineered and perfected by Sidney P. Ingraham.

The parties who have made the most persistent opposition here to the measure in the lobbies are to-night candidates for appointment as commissioners under the

is a fully organized movement here to supercede the Comptroller's appointments of Commissioners of Correction and Charity—Bowen and Brennan—by an am-adment to the bill here, which will retain Simeon Draper in office.

> The Press Despatch. ALBANY, March 30, 1865.

OPENING OF THE STATE CANALS. The Canal Commissioners have concluded semi-officially to open the Erie Canal on the first of May. The Champlain Canal will probably be opened at the same time; but it is uncertain when the water will be let into the

Senator Strong offered the following resolution in

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Police Commissioners be and hereby are requested to report to the Senate without dolay the number of persons engaged in the sale of liquors at retail in their district, the number licensed and the number unilcensed.

enstor Laimbeer offered the following:-

Senstor Laimbeer offered the following:—
Resolved, That the Commissioners of Excise of the city of New York be directed to report forthwith to the Senste the number of persons engaged in the sale illusors without license, and the number of persons elliquors without license, the number of suits commence against persons selling liquor without license, the number of suits settled by the payment of costs, the amount of money received for the costs in such suits, the grosamount of license fees received, and the amount an items of the expense attending such suits.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Senate.

Mr. Fields asked the indulgence of the Senate to say that nobody regretted more than he the accident of last evening. For that breach of decorum he offered the most earnest apology. The night previous he had not slept any, and therefore during the session last evening he accidentally fell asleep, and it was constitutional with him while sleeping to breathe hard and loud. It was merely accidental, and he intended no disrespect to the Senate or the Senator who occupied the floor at the time.

BILLS EFFORTED.

Authorizing the New York Prison Association to inspect certain reformatory institutions; incorporating the Yonkers Water Works Company; amonding the charter of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank; incorporating the Soldiers' Messenger Corps; incorporating the North American and Italian Steamship Company; incorporating the Soldiers' Messenger Corps; incorporating the North American and Italian Steamship Company; incorporating the Subaqueous and Metallic Lock and Warchouse Company; relative to rates of wharfage along the Hudson river; to change the name of the Mutual Life and Travellers' Insurance Company; and relative to the office of R ceiver of Taxes of New York.

Mr. Lambeer reported, on the proposition to remove the Capitol, that if it were to be removed New York is the most eligible site for it; but it is apparent that the people do not favor its removal, and the committee recommend the passage of a bill for the erection of a new Capitol in Albany. Amended to require the city to furnish the grounds and buildings for an Executive mansion.

BILL'S INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the National Association of Base Ball Players; amending the charter of the French Benevolent Society of New York.

EVENING SESSION.

Incorporating the Gladiator Benevolent Association of New York.

Incorporating Masonic Hall, Brooklyn.
Incorporating the French Benevolent Society of New York.

cities.
To incorporate the New York Pier and Warehousing Company.
Mr. Murray did not think the Senate could seriously contemplate the passage of such a bill as this, which proposes to sell to a company public landings along the water front of New York or Brooklyn, the company thereafter to have exclusive use and control over the same. This was a novel and most extraordinary propo-

sition.

Mr. Lambeur also expressed his surprise at the provisions of the bill, under which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York may sell to this company every pier belonging to the city.

Mr. Awas argued that instead of being inimical to the interest of New York it would confer incalculable advantages on commerce by securing to the products brought to its wharves speedy transfer from vessels and safe and cheap storage.

to its wharves speedy transfer from vessels and safe and cheap storage.

Mr. Firstes stated that the Comptroller was in favor of allowing the erection of two or three of those projected warehouses for experiment.

The bill was then made the order for Tuesday morning.

Assembly.

Albany, March 30, 1865.

THE NEW YORK SURROGATE'S COURT.

The question coming up on agreeing to the report of the Grinding Committee

Mr. Werd moved to recommit the bill providing for two additional surrogates in the city of New York. The bill proposed a radical change in that court, and he was convinced that the people of that city were opposed to it.

Mr. Stewart said the bill was asked for by prominent lawyers in New York, on the ground that it was necessary to expedite business before that court, which was now greatly delayed.

Mr. Liches raised objection that the constitution provided that surrogates should be elected and not appointed, as provided by this bill.

Messra. Burdit, Caramar and McConville took similar ground in favor of recommitment.

Mr. Ridgeway favored the bill, for the reason that cases before the Surrogate's Court were from one to three years behind. The bill was necessary to expedite the business before that court.

Mr. J. L. Parker said New York was excepted from

To incorporate the Schenectady Water Company.
To incorporate the Village Gas Light Company.
To amend the charter of Buffalo.
In relation to the Marine Court in the city of New York.

Mr. Godprey moved to take the Buffalo Police bill from

Mr. Godfrey moved to take the Buffalo Police bill from the table. Lost.

The New York Paid fire department bill. Passed.

Mr. Prinky moved the previous question.

The ayes and noes were ordered. When Mr. J. L. Parker's name was called he asked to be excused. He did not desire the previous question for the reason that Mr. Salmon, or New York, had heretofore been placed in a false position on this bill, and he had been promised an opportunity to explain. While he should vote for the bill he should give every member an opportunity to define his position, whether democrat or republican.

Mr. Wood asked to be excused for similar reasons.

Amid great confusion Mr. J. L. Shith said he hoped lobbying would be stopped.

Mr. Musaxy called for the enforcement of the fifty-seventh rule.

seventh rule.

Mr. CREAMER—It is time the insurance companies were shut off from lobbying.

The SPEAKER ordered the persons not entitled to the

The SPEARER ordered the persons not entitled to the floor to retire.

Mr. Verder called for the enforcement of the rule excluding persons from the lobby not accompanied by ladies.

The SPEARER ordered the rule to be enforced on the conclus on of the vote then being taken.

The previous question was then ordered, when the Clerk commenced reading the bill for the third time.

Mr. Salmon rose to a question of privilege. He had desired an opportunity to discuss the bill; but that had been denied him. He now called attention to the perpetration of another outrage. The Clerk, when the bill was first announced, did not give its number, thus misleading members as to its character.

The Spearer stated that the gentleman was mistaken. The Clerk did announce the number.

The Clerk did announce the number.

Mr. Salmon—I listened attentively, with my hand to my ear, but did not hear the announcement.

Mr. Collins said the Clerk did distinctly announce the

Mr. Collins said the Clerk did distinctly announce the number.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading.

Mr. Lyons demanded that the entire bill be read; which was ordered to be done by the Speaker.

Mr. Brais arose to explain his vota. While satisfied that the bill was to pass, he could not vote for it, and must therefore differ from the majority of his party. He believed the measure to be a mistake, and one that would result in injury to the republican party.

He was not excused, and voted may.

When Mr. McNeil's name was called, Mr. Creaker said that in listening to the response given by him in the affirmative he was satisfied that there were—

The Speaker here called him to order amidst great confusion.

fusion.

Mr. Chramer (continuing) ——purchasable members on this floor.

The Speaker again called him to order, and requested the members to take their seats.

Mr. Turner's name being called, he rose to a point of order amid great confusion.

The Speaker rapped and called to order.

Mr. Turner said extraordinary means had been resorted to to press this bill. He would vote against it, though he had been offered \$500 to vote for it, while other members had taken it.

Great confusion ensured. Members rose in their seats. The Speaker called to order.

Mr. Angel asked to be excused, and hoped his request would be granted. He had decided to carefully examine all important bills. But in this case that privilege had been denied. The bill in question had been forced upon the party in caucus, and had been otherwise forced through without due consideration. He was excused.

Mr. Saimon rose to a question of privilege. It had been stated by a member on this floor that money had been offered him by another member to vote for this bill. Notice should be immediately taken of the occurrence by the House.

Mr. Ward moved that a Committee of Investigation be appointed before the commencement of the vote.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Ward moved that a Committee of Investigation be appointed before the commencement of the vote.

The Speaker and at once throw up their apparatus, and New York would be defenced as against the ravages of fire.

fire.

The result on the passage of the bill was then announced, as follows:

Arra-Mesers Andrews, Barkley, Biddle, Bonlam, Bookstaver, Brandreth, Brown, Brunson, Carpenter, Cole, Cellins, Clark, Close, Crandall, Crowell, Edgerton, Edwards,

Weaver, Weed, Willman—39.

BILLS ALSO PASSED.

Incorporating the National Turk sh Bath Company.
The Militia bill, amended by fixing the appropration for militia purposes for the present year at \$500,000.
Amending the act confirming certain land grants to New York.
To provide for laying out Prince street, Brooklyn.
Incorporating the Father Mathew Temperance Society No. 1, of New York.

GROG BHOFS IN NEW YORK, ETC.
Resolutions were adopted requesting the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to report the number of licensed and unlicensed retail liquor sellers in their district, and also requesting the excess commissioners to report the number of suits brought, suits settled, and the amount of fees and costs received.

The FILE STATE CAPITCL.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The bill appropriating \$10,000 to procure plans and specifications for a new capitol in Albany, was ordered to third reading. specifications fo a third reading.

New York Court of Appeals. DAY CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 4.
ALBANY, March 30, 1865.
Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25.
The court, when it adjourns on Friday, will adjourn neet on Tuesday, April 4, at half-past nine o'clock A. I.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Clerk.

Mr. Lincoln and the Disabled Soldiers.

Mr. Lifecold Built States Sanitary Commission,
Protective War Claim Association,
Bureau of Employment for Drabled and
Discharged Soldiers and Sallors,
Office 35 Chamber + St., New York, Feb. 23, 1865.

To his Excellency Adraham Lincoln, President, &c. :— Six—We address you on the part of the Bureau Employment of Disabled and Discharged Soldiers, which has recently been established in connection with this

The promise of employment which a large city is su posed to hold out, and other influences, have operated t congregate in this city many of that class whose cond congregate in this city many of that class whose condition is such as te challenge immediate attention to their
claims to employment and support, and it is our desire
to find ways of satisfying those claims which shall not
compromise the self-respect and independence of men
who, having done and suffered so much for their country,
should be considered by all her citizens as having a preferred claim to such employment as they are still fit for.
This preference, which should be conceded them as a
right, and is a compensation for the permanent disadvantage which their disability will entait, cannot of
course be secured to them by legislation; but we think
much may be done towards educating public sentiment
to that end if the government would set the example of
conferring upon those war-worn veterans such offices
within its gift as they might be found qualified to fill;
and if your Excellen, y approve the plan, we would ask
of you such instructions to the heads of the several departments of the government as may serve that purpose.

We think that if such an example is set, it may be followed by the State Executive, and otherwise have an
effect in establishing the right of the well qualified invalid to certain lighter employments which it will then be
considered dishonorable in a sound man to compete with
him for. We remain, very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servants, WINFIELD SCOTT, President.

HOWARD POTTER,

WM. E. DODGE, Jr.,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

Committee. tion is such as to challenge immediate attention to their

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1865.
GENTLEMEN—I have received your address on the part
of the Bureau for the Employment of Disabled and Dis-

of the Bureau for the Employment of Disabled and Discharged Soldiers, which has recently been established in connection with the Protective War Claim Association of the Sanitary Commission.

It gives me pleasure to assure you of my hearty concurrence with the purposes you announce; and I shall at all times be ready to recognize the paramount claims of the soldiers of the nation in the disposition of public trusts. I shall be glad, also, to make these suggestions to the several heads of departments. I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

To Lieutenaut General WINFIELD SCOTT, President; Mr. HOWAID POTTES, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., and TREODORE ROSSEVELT.

THE NEW YORK ENGINEERS.

THE NEW YORK ENGINEERS.

THE PARKWELL ORDER OF COLONEL SERRELL.

NEW YORK CITY, March 25, 1865.

TO THE OFFICIERS, NON-COMMESIONED OFFICERS, ARTHICKER AND PRIVATES OF THE THREE BATTALONS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK ENGINEERS:—

COMMEDIES—While on duty here to-day I have received orders from the War Department, dated 24th March, mustering me out of service as your colonel, to date from 13th February last.

For three years and a half I have not sought nor desired greater distinction than to be your commanding officer.

officer.

True to the country, the cause, and yourselves, you have earned the proud position, and are justly considered, one of the best and most useful regiments in the

ered, one of the bost and most careful army.

Your labors at Port Royal, on the Savannah river, in the siege of Fort Pulaski and its reconstruction, at Beauton, Frampton, Coosawatchie and Pocotaligo, the siege of Wagner and Gregg, Folly Island and on the Stono river, at Edisto and the "Swamp Angel;" in Virginia, at Bermuda Hundred, before Fort Darling, in front of Petersburg, at Fort Harrison and before Richmond, at Savannah and other places lately in the Department of the South, together with the numerous offensive and defensive works are been constructed, and your mechanical devices, have and other places lately in the Department of the South, together with the numerous offensive and defensive works you have constructed, and your mechanical devices, have passed into history.

I cease to be your commander, but wish still to be your friend. Your many virtues and soldierly conduct have

e a bond between us.

My earnest wish is that your future may be as glorious

as your past career.

To say that I thank you for the years of support, encouragement and assistance you have always given me, is far too little. I embrace and salute you all, and wish you farewell.

EDWARD W. SERRELL.

The Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1865. The sales of the seven-thirty loan to-day were \$2,087,600. The largest Western subscription was \$30,000, from Springfield, and the largest Eastern subindividual subscriptions for \$50 and \$100,

TRENTON, March 30, 1865. April. Mr. Scovel's bill making it an offence punishal by fine and imprisonment to retain and appropriate the bounty of any New Jersey volunteer, has pessed both

City Intelligence.

EQUUS OF MR. JACOB LITTLE.—The funeral service ver the remains of the late Mr. Jacob Little, who died on Tuesday last, of liver complaint, at his residence in Union square, took place at three o'clock yesterday after-Union square, took place at three o'clock yesterday after-noon, at Grace church, in Broadway. The beautiful edi-fice was partly filled by a very respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and among those present were to be noticed several persons of eminence and distinc-tion. Many of the most noted men of Wall street occu-pied seats in the pews. The service was according to the solemn forms of the Episcopal church, and was per-formed in the most impressive manner.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION AT THE UNIVERSITY, .- The annual exibition of the junior department of the New York University will take place at ten o'clock this morning, in the chapel of the institution, opposite Washington Parade ground.

MISS EMMA HARDINGS will deliver her able lecture on Politics vs. Principles," at the Brooklyn Athenseum

this evening of the coachmaking trade was held last evening at No. 281 Grand street—Mr. Locke in the chair, Mr. P. O'Neill, Grand street—Mr. Locke in the chair, Mr. P. O'Neill, Secretary. A series of resolutions were adopted, arrang-ing for the formation of an association, to be called the "Coachmakers' Union of New York," such association to be a branch of the "International Coachmakers' Union." Messrs. Harding, Mulkey, O'Neill and Locke, addressed the meeting as representatives of the different branches of the trade. The meeting stands adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

war. -- Coroner Collin yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of James Healy, who death was the result of a gunshot wound. Deces a number of other recruits were being taken from Riker's Island to Albany, and while on the pier foot of Canal Island to Albany, and while on the pier foot of Canal street, waiting for a boat to take them up the river, Healy and one of his companions attempted to escape by running away. One of the guard, Lieutenant Cartwright, of the one Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers, fired at them, and Healy was shot in the right leg. Officer Martin, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, conveyed him to the hospital, where he lingered till yesterday and died. The jury found "that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound in the right leg, received while attempting to desert." Deceased was twenty-six years of age and a native of Ireland. He had followed the sea for a living. His brother took charge of the remains and conveyed them to Troy for interment.

FOUND DEAD IN THE GUTTER.—A man whose name is

FOUND DRAD IN THE GUTTER.-A man whose pame unknown, was found lying dead in the gutter corner of Broome street and the Bowery. Deceased was about brown hair, and elightly baid on the top of his head, sandy whiskers and light gray eyes. His dress consisted of a black cloth sack coat and pants, glazed cap, two pairs of gray woollon socks and gaiter shoes.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 30, 1865. COLLECTOR DRAPER'S REPORT REGARDING THE COT-

Mr. Simeon Draper has arrived here from Savannah and is stopping at Willard's. He has made an inter esting and claborate report to the Secretary of the sury of the facts connected with the Savannah on. Thirty-eight thousand five hundred bales, of which six thousand are sea island, were captured in all. This cotton had been gathered at Savannah from various parts of the confederacy to prevent its falling into the hands of Union raiding parties, but princi pally to facilitate its shipment in blockade runners Most of it belonged to the rebel government, and it was found stored in different sections of the city. In regard to the stories about the private marks on the cotton havral Sherman took possession of the cotton many people went into the warehouses where it was stored, and marked a large number of bales. Some of these marks represented persons who were dead. The persons who had marked the bales, and professed to be genuine claimants of the cotton, were not the legitimate living representatives of the former owners. Upon these facts becoming known an order was made to preven unauthorized persons from entering such warehouses Another reason assigned for this order by Mr. Draper is that it was necessary to prevent the agents of the rebe government from setting it on fire, which was severa imes attempted. He denies that private marks, which were upon the cotton when it came into the possession of pronounces the statements which have been made to that effect untrue. The rebel government brand was removed from a large number of bales by the rebols at the time of the evacuation, their intention being to claim the cotton themselves. Undoubtedly among the bogus claimants are many of those persons. A great portion of the bagging was destroyed in removing the marks. New bigging was necessary, which was furnished by Quartermaster General Meigs. Not a private mark upon a bale of the cotton was obliterated by the United States officers or agents. Mr. Draper an-nounced, in a public notice, that any statement that any party desired to make concerning the cotton known Savannah would be received by an agent designated for that purpose. In accordance with this notice many statements were made, and have been placed on file, and will at the proper time receive due consideration from the Secretary of the Treasury. It is authoritatively an nounced that the cotton will be disposed of at auction in the city of New York, at such time as shall hereafter be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Commodore Charles H. Bell has been ordered to the Admiral Paulding, the order to take effect on the first of

PRISONERS OF WAR RECLARED EXCHANGED. Official notification has been received of the following exchanges of prisoners of war:—All United States officer

and mon, prisoners of war, not heretofore declared exchanged, who were delivered on parole at Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., during the months of November and December, 1864, and all not heretofore declared exchanged, delivered on parole on the James river, Va., from the 25th of November, 1864, to the 25th day of farch, 1865, both days inclusive, and all navy prisoners delivered at any points up to March 10, 1865.

THE TRIAL OF MISS MARY HARRIS. This afternoon Miss Mary Harris, who shot J. Burroughs, a clerk in the Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department, in one of the halls of the Treasury Building, on the 30th of January last, was arraigned in the Crimin Court for trial, on an indictment for murder. She was secompanied to the court room by Mr. Beale, the Warden of the prison; Mr. Fayman, one of the guards, and Mrs. Beale. She was veiled so that only the lower part of her face was visible. Quite a sensation was produced in the court by the entrance of the prisoner. The usual preli-minaries were gone through with, and to the charge, that she did, with malice aforethought, on the 30th of January, fire the fatal shot, the prisoner pleaded guilty. has not yet been fixed. The counsel for the accused are Messrs. Joseph H. Bradley, W. S. Fendall, of this city, and Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

THE TAX ON CIGARETTES Instructions will be sent to the internal revenue officigarettes will be taxed as follows:—Thirty-five cents per pound upon the smoking tobacco of which they are made, and the completed cigarettes five per centum ad valorem. Cut tobacco may be inspected in boxes before

NATIONAL BANKS. It has been ascertained at the Currency Bureau that the State banks of Massachusetts and New York are rapidly being converted into national banks. Those of Rhode Island have commenced availing themselves of the enabling act recently passed; and banks all over the rency Bureau has received some of such money, which will be issued to the banks in the order of their organiza-

It is under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy to retire about one half of the vessels now in commission, and use the surplus seamen and landsmen employed on board for land service. This will add about twenty five thousand to the effective land forces. The capture o all rebel ports will enable this important reduction to be made in the naval force and a large saving in expense of that branch of service.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS. Congress, at last session, passed an act providing that any person, whether an inventor or assignee, for whom a patent was ordered to issue upon the payment of the final fee, but who had failed to make payment thereof, shall have the right to make an application for a patent the such application be made within two years after the date of the allowance of the original application, and nothing herein shall be so construed as to hold responsible in damage any persons who have manufactured or used any article or thing for which the patent aforesaid was ordered to issue. This act applies to all case now in the patent office, and also to such as may here

CONTRACTS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. The contracts for the purchase of the hides, tallow &c., of animals slaughtered for the use of the government in the District of Columbia, was awarded by Captain Bridges, Assistant Commissary, at the rate of twelve dollars and sixteen cents per head.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Mr. Wm. H. Stiner's Despatch. FORTRESS MONROR, March 29, 1865. GREAT DESTRUCTION OF MEDICAL STORES.

At half past three o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in a storehouse used for the keeping of medical stores, situated at Camp Hamilton, which bids fair to destroy the entire contents and the building. Owing to a high wind prevailing, it will be hard work to stay the flames. The steam and hand engines of the fortress, in charge of Captain John Baulch, Chief Engineer, have een ordered over by Major Wm. L. James, Chief Quartermaster, to save the adjoining property. As I close this despatch the fire is still raging, and I am therefore

Loss of the British Brig Gold Hunter. FORTRESS MONROR, March 29, 1865.
The steamer President Fillmore from New York, ar rived to-day, and makes the following report:-

Experienced head winds and heavy gales from the southwest. In latitude 38 north, longitude 73 45 west came in collision with the British brig Gold Hunter, of Yarmouth, from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos, sinking her in a few moments. The captain and drew were saved. DABOLL'S FOO TRUMPET FOR NOVA SCOTIA -- We learn

that Mr. Daboll, the inventor of the fog whistle, or trumpet, has received orders from the Lighthouse Department of Nova Scotia for two fog trumpets, of the largest class, to be furnished and sent to Haiifax during the present summer. Mr. Hendrick, the Superintendent of Light summer. Mr. Hendrick, the Superintendent of Light-houses in Nova Scotia, was here a few days since to examine the fog trumpet apparatus which Mr. Dabell has nearly completed for England and Scotland, and was so well satisfied with the same that he authorized Mr. Dabell to make two of the largest class and send to Halifax, so that Mr. Dabell could stop on his return from England and superintend their erection at the light-houses near that harder. This is a step in the right direction; and we congratulate our Nova Scotia friends at

THE SOUTH.

The Quarrel of Hood and Johnston.

The Rebels Unable to Appreciate Hood's Tirade Against Johnston.

Governor Brown's Pet Project of a State Convention Fails to Pass the Georgia Legislature, &c.,

The Heod-Johnston Quarrel.

AREYIEW OF HOOD'S REFORT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 27.]

The unfortunate campaign of last winter in Tennessee is over and past. We cannot recall it and undo it. The dead cannot be restored to life. Georgia has been overrun by the enomy, Savannah has falien, the ashes of south Carolina's cities yet smoke. The remnant of one of our two great Confederate armies, defeated and almost annihilated, has by long and tolisome marches come back to Sherman's front, from which it ought never to have been withdrawn; and is now under its beloved commander, General Johnston, gallantly struggling to repair the disasters of the past and to prevent still more terrible disasters in the future. The country would now have been glad to forget what is past and irrevocable, and if General Hood had been well advised he would have allowed it to forget. In presenting his "report" of the operations under his command he would have canlowed it to forget. In presenting his "report" of the operations under his command he would have canlowed it is to be a supported by the command of the strict limits of military precedent; would not have stirred up debated and debateable points of comparison; would even have taken care to make his report the driest and most meagre record of orders, movements and dates; and so let it pass. The less said about it the better.

But General Hood would not have it so. A great part

and dates; and so let it pass. The less said about it the better.

But General Hood would not have it so. A great part of his report consists of polemical controversy against General Johnston; and of extremely severe criticism upon his superior officers' whole conduct for three months before he (General Hood) was placed in command, and while he was a lieutenant general in the same army. It must now be at least admitted that if General Hood cannot conduct a campaign, he can write a pamphlet.

And it is but justice to General Hood to acknowledge that the very unfavorable opinions he has expressed in this pamphlet, which he cails a report of General Johnston's fitness to lead an army, are not an afterthought on his part. He is quite consistent. He gave it to be very clearly understood some time before Johnston was relieved, that that officer's method of handling an army was not his style; and seeing that, in the eyes of our President, the first requisite of a superior military genius, the highest qualification for command of armies, is to censure General Johnston. The public was not much astonished, though a good deal frightened, when it was announced that Johnston was relieved, and this young gentleman put in his place.

It is robable that General Johnston will not be very

announced that Johnston was relieved, and this young gentleman put in his place.

It is probable that General Johnston will not be very solicitous to reply to the pamphlet. He has something else to do. He has Sherman to attend to; and Sherman has a prior claim upon him. By the imperious demand of the whole country, of Congress and of the army, he has been borne back to the command whose duties were so unfortunately interrupted; and is, we imagine, well content, as the general public ought to be, to leave the question of comparative military regulation where it so unfortunately interrupted; and is, we imagine, well content, as the general public ought to be, to leave the question of comparative military reputation where it stands, and to do his duty to his country as best he can with the means now left at his disposal—as General Hood also endeavored to do, the best way he could. The Prosident, we apprehend, would be surprised if he knew how very little the country cares for this great business of setting up and pulling down great military reputations. People are thinking of how their homes and their lives, and their children's freedom and honor are to be saved from a potent and mortal enemy; and if they prefer one general officer to another it is not from a partisan spirit; not out of spite to the President, nor factious desire to exait a favorite hero. They really cannot afford to think of this. If the army, also, craves and prays to be led by some particular general rather than another, it is because all officers and privates in that army feel that he knows where and when to expose them to battle, and when to avoid it. The whole community, in short, military and civil, has an instinctive certainty, an intuitive, infallible recognition, of the men that have proved themselves the ablest leaders of our gallant defenders (who are also our sons and our brothers) in this perilous passage through the Red Sea of battle, out of which we are to emerge gloriously into the promised land of independence—or in which we are to be engulphed miserably, we and our name and nation forever. The people of the Confederate States cannot bear the thought that the very pick and choice of the men of this land, the flower, the crown and pride of our race and blood, should be regarded as the mere material for building up the fame of some promising officer whom the President has resolved to make a great general, at our expense. To rescue and hold our county—to save our souls dive—this is the grand to make a great general, at our expense. To rescue and hold our county—to save our souls dive—this

Mexican cavalry upon the prongs of his immortal fourchette.

Into the statements of facts and figures made by General Hood in this report, and their very material discordance from the statements of General Johnston in his
own report, it will not be expected that we should enter.
Indeed, it may be doubted whether many persons will
ever read the long story, or give themselves the trouble
to verify or contradict details. Every one is willing to
let bygones be bygones; willing to believe that General
Hood did really think he was dding the best practicable
thing when he moved round Sherman's right and
marched off towards Nashville; to believe that he expected Sherman would thereupon divide his forces that was
not General Hood's fault—only our misfortune; to
admit that he deemed it his duty then to leave Sherman
to do as he pleased in Georgia and to march away into
Middle Tennessee; and that he thought, when there, the
best things he could do was to burl his army right up to do as he pleased in Georgia and to march away into Middle Tennessee; and that he thought, when there, the best thing he could do was to hurl his army right up against the fortifications of Franklin, and win a disastrous success at a terrible price; to believe also, as the General says, that many circumstances occurred which he had not foreseen (as well as Sherman's perverse conduct), and that if things had happened otherwise, the campaign would have been a success instead of a failure. It will be admitted forther that General Hood is a brave and patriotic officer, and in his proper sphere has done good service—in fact that in all this transaction he was not so much criminal as unfortunate—but then his countrymen were more unfortunate still. His name was dear to the army when he was a general of division, and used to lead his brisve Texans through storms of fire, wherever he was ordered to go. But in an evil hour he was selected as one of the President's great generals; for even as Charlemagne had his peers, King Arthur his knights, and Napoleon his marshals, so Mr. Davis must be girt by his paladins. The country sympathizes with General Hood on that sinister promotion, but desires for the future, if possible, to be permitted to forget his name.

——Casslo, I love thee;

The Georgia Legislature Opposes Gover-nor Brown's State Convention Scheme. (From the Richmond Examiner, March 24.) The Georgia Legislature has voted down the proposi-tion to submit the question of calling a convention of the

people.

They have also refused to call a convention themselves.
Therefore no convention will at present be held.

The New Virginia Legislature.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 27.]

The majority of the old members of the present Legislature, who were candidates for re-election, have been turned to the new Legislature which convenes next w ter. A few new faces will appear among the many obtain the body we cannot say. Some of the members are turned by a refugee constituency, varying in numbers for an hundred to half a dozen. A New Richmond Postmaster.
[From the Richmond Examiner, March 24.]
We understand that William B. Allogre, Esq., one of
the proprietors of the Enquirer newspaper, has received
the appointment of Postmaster of the city, vice John O.
Steger, Esq., resigned. Mr. Allegre, we learn, will enter
upon the discharge of his new duties this morning.

Explosion of Powder Mills. HARTFORD, March 30, 1865.
Three powder mills of Hazard & Co., at Canton, blew up at two o'clock this morning. Six tons of powder ex-

loded. No lives lost. Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

HAVANA—Steamship Eugles—Chas Kean and lady, Miss Chapman and servant, Mr Everett, Royal Phelps, TT First and lady, W F Lawrence and lady, Wm Wall, Jr. M Hollis let, Oliver K King, Miss M King, Mrs M Wheaton, Capital Whalley, C F Livermore, T S Fowler, S Witt, J S Newberry W Rollings, H B Renwick, C H Osborn, A W Maxwell, A Timpson, J J Weeks, G H Brund, J B Containe, L Clark Mrs Clark, Miss Sarah Clark, F Smith, I Inguend, L F Din Fourey, M Yalk, E Quevede, A Chapman, Capit Wm Hichins C Edmistone, E M de Aparro, E Mayns, M J Gontills, W Carleton and lady, W H Norris, Miss H Lathalica, I Mayer, J J Fuerte, J A Pesant, V Forcey, Miss B Swallow, Miss Plora Birdsall, S Badali, Miss A Badail, A Gaudet, L M Plancher, Mosrs, T Belden, T O'Rellly, A Vegn, T de la Garra, R de la Garra, E Cassa, Jose Katebin, J J Manero, I Cargill. Total, 66.

Cargill. Total, 66.

HAYANA—Steamship Morro Castie—P J Rojas, Juan M Gonzales, Miss M A Camacho, Mrs. Howard, B Davis an wife, E E Willard, Miss R A Browne, D Aceytuno, S Wimmer, C J Stephens, F Mofrotte, A C Youngiove, D Varon P Murzquiz, Miss A Sallas, C Sallas, wife, servant and boy H Howeling, W M Anderson, A L Barney, Mrs. Plaisted, A Sprague, J H Shaw, C V Duque, F Ulmo, G A Belamour Jay, enild and infant: B Martinez, A Weis, N Dewald, A Deshon, W H Bennett, Mrs. Davis and L H Morse. lady, child and infant: B Martinez, A Weis, N Dewaid, A Deshon, W H Bennett, Mrs Davis and L R Morse.

Literarcon—Steamship Africs, from Hoston—Mr and M B S Bitchie, Miss Ribelhe, Dr and Mrs Win R Lawrence, Mi Dana, Miss Ticker, Miss Rotch, Robert M Lawrence, Mi Dana, Miss Ticker, Miss Rotch, Robert M Lawrence, Mi Dana, Miss Emily Carruth, Alex Strong, Mrs Haywar Theereon V Shaw, G D Parker, Mr and Mrs Thos Ball an child, Mr and Mrs Jacob P Palimer and Chas H Wing.

Boston, Mrs Gault, Mrs Greenwood, John Dove, Miss Lawr Dove, Miss Clara Dove, A C Stimers, Dr Fred Tomkins, D R G Lucilow, T H Nelson, Alex H Butler, Mr and Mrs Davis Pitzgerald, Capt Johnson, E M Hoykins, Philip Thornton, J Henry Holden, John Haigh, Mr Seller and two friends, John Herry Holden, John Haigh, Mr Seller and two friends, John Gray, Theo Hertmann, For Hailfax—P Curtis, Josep Gregory, H Tratchen, Joseph Webster, Miss Hawn, Mr Partit, Mr and Mrs J Rruce, Wm Rosewall, N Toy, Mrs Williams, Mr and Mrs H Perking, Mrs Isaac Parish and con, K Marshall, Wm Tobin, R A Brahm, John Unrker, Jr. R Hartt, Mr Lasflin, Rev Dr McLeod, J Butler, M Carney, Mott, Mr Haydier, Mr Tremain, Mr Khkowitzer, Charlevers, B Johnson, Daniel Shaw, Total, St.

American Newspapers in Europe.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A great many numbers of the Herald were sent me by friends in America, and when presented by the Post-man there was a charge of four shillings and in some

cases five shillings. The same has occurred to other par-ties here. I think it would be well if you wrote an arti-cle cautioning parties sending papers to Europe not to write on the inside of the papers, as I am sure that must be the cause of the heavy postage. A UNION MAN. CITY OF WATERFORD, March 16, 1863. City of Warreford, March 16, 1853.

Evening Stock Exchange.
TRUSDAY, Merch 30, 1865.
\$10000 Amer gold. 151% 100 shs Reading. b3 88% 10000 do. 83 151% 200 do. 88% 40000 Ohio & Miss cer 21 100 Rock Island. 85% 20000 do. 20% 100 do. 85% 20000 do. 20% 100 do. 58 86% 10000 10 40°s. 91% 22 Northwestern. 22% 25000 6's of 1881. 105% 100 Northwest'n pref 49% 100 shs MichSouthern 50% 100 Northwest'n pref 49% 100 do. 40 40 100 Eric. 46% 100 Fort Wayne. 51% 100 Hudson. 98% 100 Cumberland. 34% 200 do. 58 4% 100 Cumberland. 34% 200 do. 88% 100 Mariposa. 12% 100 No Central 50 81 100 Mariposa. 12% 100 do. 84% 100 do. 55 12% 200 Pittsburg. 53 52

Stocks and gold rather firm on call. Sales of gold after

Stocks and gold rather firm on call. Sales of gold after call at 151%; stood at close of report at 151%.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Fami-ly Literary Journal in the Country. The WEEKLY HERALD, for the present week, will be

sale at nine o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning. It will contain a full account of the brilliant oper in front of Petersburg on Saturday last, in which the rebels, after capturing Fort Steedman, were driven back, with heavy loss; our special correspondents' accounts of General Sherman's march from Favetteville to Goldsbore with detailed reports of the Battles at Averasboro at with detailed reports of the Batties at Averasoore and Bentonsville; additional particulars of Sheridan's Raid; operations against Mobile; an account of the starting of the great Cavalry Expedition under General Wilson, and reports of the movements of the Union forces in other portions of the country; the rumored Peace Negotiations; late and interesting news from Europe, Mexico, Cuba, &c.; Editorials on the leading topics of the day; Poetry; "Bertha; or, My Elder Sister;" report of the Opening of the Spring Fashions; Facetize; Literary, Artistic and Scientific Intelligence; Musical and Theatrical Review for the week; Varieties; Interesting Reading for Farmers and Agriculturists; Valuable Review of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Cattle and Horse Markets, and reports of all other interesting events of

TERMS:—One copy, one year, \$2; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$15. Single copies, in wrappers, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

The St. Stephen's Church Enlargement. The St. Stephen's Church Enlargement.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The undersigned begs leave to return thanks in this public manner to Mr. Max Maretzek and his artists and artists for the prompt and generous manner in which they agreed to lend their valuable services for the concert given at St. Stephen's church on Sunday, the 19th inst., to aid in procuring funds for the enlargement of the building. The receipts of the concert have reached the splendid sum of \$4,000 Mr. Robert Heller, who kindly presided at the organ, deserves also our warmost gratitude. The daily and weekly press of New York, with a single exception, came noby to our aid by donating the advertisements, either in part or in full, for which we make public and grateful acknowledgment.

J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., Pastor, for himself and the congregation of St. Stephen's church.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries rmation given. Drawings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker's office, 176 Broadway. A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Those who desire brilliancy of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMROLD'S CONCENTRATES EXTRACT SARSAPARILIA invariably does. Recollect R is no patent medicine. Askfor Helmbold's. Take no other A Beautiful Complexion Stands the

A Silent Sewing Machine— WILLCOX & GIBBS'. No. 508 Broadway

A Clear, Smooth Skin and beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all cruptions of the skin.

A Heautiful Complexion.—The Genuine and old established LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH OR LIQUID PEARL, is prepared only by GEORGE W. LAIRD. Depot 74 Fulton street. Druggists everywhere.

A Secret Worth Knowing—Invaluable o married females. Information. Advice free. Address Dr. Morris, box 4,922 New York Post office.

A. "He that is merry of heart bath a continual feast." But how can any one be merry of heart with dyspeptia and billionances gnawing him, like twin rultures, at the atomach and the liver? Why suffer them to gnaw? Why forego beaths appetite, cheerfulness and mirth, when HOSTETEE'S HITTERS will banish the pangs of indigestion and make a new creature of the pining sufferer?

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Card to the Public.

The Hersit of the Eith inst., contains a card addressed by E. Mollenhauer, of the Mr. P. F. Association, deped by Meesirs. Maretical Golden, contains a card addressed by E. Mollenhauer, of the Mr. P. F. Association, deped by Meesirs. Maretical Golden, P. P. F. Association, deped by Meesirs. Maretical Golden, P. P. F. Association, deped by Meesirs. Maretical Golden, P. P. P. Association, deped by Meesirs. Maretical Golden, and the Continued of the State of the Continued of the State of the Continued in the Association of the State of the Continued Card to the Public.

Cherokee Medicines for the Unfortunate.—32 page pamphlet, with full particulars, free. At Dr. W. E. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty st., New York.

Corns. Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. Zachanie, 760 Broadway. Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—Welling's Dyspep-sia Tablets, for Indigestion and Heartburn. 30 cents a box. Sold by druggists. Wholesale, 57i Broadway. Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from low forebeads or any part of the body. Warranted. At 455 Broadway, and druggists.

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines WHEELER & WILSON, 636 Broadway. See Wheeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine. Immense Prices Paid for Old Books

500,000 Books, Stereoscopic Pictures, Ac., on hand. GAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau street, near Beckman. Ladies-Use Sterling's Ambrosia for

Ludies' Spring Has Come.—If You Wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, 367 Canal street. Piles! Piles :- A Certain Cure for Bleed-

ing or Itching Piles. Use Dr. Witmer's Agent for New York, 164 Bowery. Rid Yourself of Humors in the spring months, by using HELMBOLD'S CONCEN-TRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

The Injurious Effects of Alcoholic stimulants overcome, and the system purified, by using

Useful Knowledge.—No New Yorker need be told that KNOX'S establishment is at 217 Broadway, cor-ner of Fulton street, but strangers who wish to purchase not only a SPRING HAT, but the HAT of the season, should note the name and number.

What is Your Style of Hat! Yo Matter what it is, from the hundred styles at GF-1N'S you can assuredly be suited. For the drawing room call, the prometain, the drive, the store; for every contil gency, in fact, you can be appropriately batted at a faury that will not shock your some of the times of things at Genia, all Broadway.